

## CRITICISMS OF PEACE LEAGUE ARE ANSWERED

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—In answer to criticisms which Theodore Roosevelt and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho have made of the League to Enforce Peace, former President William Howard Taft spoke tonight in defense of the scheme. He addressed the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, and after outlining the purposes of the league he dismissed Colonel Roosevelt's criticisms in a few words. He said:

"Mr. Roosevelt objects to the league with great emphasis. It would have added to the usefulness of his criticism if he had read carefully the proposals of the league. He assumes that the league proposes that the judgments and recommendations of compromise reached shall be enforced by the league. This is a fundamental error. We may therefore dismiss further consideration of Mr. Roosevelt's objections."

Mr. Taft pointed out that "the league contents itself, and believes that it will make a long step forward if it succeeds in securing a world agreement by which hearings of the irritating issue may be had and a decision rendered before war is allowed to begin. It is confident that, in most cases, a war thus delayed for a full discussion of the issues and a fair decision will never come."

Taking up the objections of Senator Borah, Mr. Taft said: "He objects to the league because he says it will involve the United States in a surrender of the Monroe doctrine and in momentous obligations. I quite agree that the league will involve momentous consequences, and I also quite agree that the people of the United States ought to understand exactly what those consequences are and the burdens that they would assume."

"Senator Borah supposes three cases to show its dangers. In the first, Russia and Japan, being members of the league, with all the other great nations of the world, have a controversy over a matter in Manchuria. Russia refuses submission to a court or commission, and begins hostilities against Japan. Under the league, England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and the United States would unite forces with Japan to defeat Russia's attack. The United States would have to contribute men and vessels according to some equitable rule prescribed in the treaty, proportioned to resources and geographical location. This is the extreme responsibility which the United States must face. This is the burden she might have. But it is improbable. With a knowledge of this union of tremendous forces against her, Russia would not be likely to violate her plighted faith. The moral effect of the power of the world would prevent her. Ought the United States not be willing to run the risk of being called upon to contribute her quota in such a remote contingency in order that the power of the world may become effective, without actual use of force to stop war?"

"The second case suggested by Senator Borah is this: Mexico transfers part of her territory to Japan, and Japan takes it. Thus the Monroe doctrine is violated. The United States protests and Japan demands a submission under the league. The question is a political one. The Monroe Doctrine does not involve or rest on principles of international law. It would be submitted to the commission of conciliation, which would, after needed time, recommend a compromise. The United States, if it did not subscribe to the compromise, might honorably refuse to accept it and begin hostilities against Japan. Under the 30 treaties initiated by Mr. Bryan, and consented to by the senate (unless Japan is not in the 30), the United States could not even now begin such hostilities within a year. In that respect in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, therefore, is the United States at a disadvantage?"

"The third case supposed by Senator Borah is that Argentina and a European government have a dispute and Argentina refuses to submit. If Argentina begins war against the European country, then the powers of the league must be used against her, and European forces jointly with our own will punish her for violating her plighted faith and treaty obligations. This is said to involve an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. Why? Mr. Seward, in 1866, and Mr. Roosevelt in his administration said most emphatically that the doctrine can not be used to shelter South American countries against punishment by war for their shortcomings by European countries."

"The two questions for us are whether the league is practical and whether the United States ought to

## BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY CUTS AN EXTRA LARGE MELON

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—One of the largest "melons" ever divided by an industrial corporation was announced today when the directors of the Bethlehem steel corporation increased the common stock dividend from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent quarterly, recommended a 200 per cent common stock dividend or bonus and also offered the common stock holders the right to subscribe to \$15,000,000 new stock at par on the basis of share for share of present holdings.

This action was made possible by a proposed increase of the common stock from \$15,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The plan regarding the new stock is to be submitted to shareholders at a special meeting February 14. Inasmuch as Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the corporation, and his friends are believed to control the present stock issue, it is virtually assured that the proposition, as a whole, will be approved.

The usual annual dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock, payable in four quarterly instalments, also was declared.

Earnings of the Bethlehem steel corporation for the year 1916 amounted to \$61,717,329. Deducting interest charges of \$3,772,575 and charging off \$14,350,785 to depreciation and depletion, the aggregating net addition to the surplus is \$43,593,968, making a total surplus on December 31, 1916, of \$69,370,198.

As a precaution against contingencies, the board of directors thought it advisable to provide for the creation of a new and first refunding mortgage which will authorize, under suitable restrictions, the issue of bonds from time to time for refunding operations, extensions and other capital purposes not provided for from earnings or sale of stock. Authority for the creation of this mortgage may be asked at the corporation's annual meeting in April.

enter it. Of course, it is only a general plan, and the details would have to be worked out in a world conference. That is feasible, and that such details may be worked out is indicated by the approval which the league has received from Germany, on the one hand, and from the allies on the other. There are of course very great difficulties in a practical union of the forces of the world to accomplish a definite single purpose, but they are not insuperable. The league is only applying to the international community the same principle that has been applied to the domestic community, that of using the force of all to suppress the lawless force of the few for the common good.

"The traditional policy of the United States, recommended by Washington and adhered to until now, forms the basis for the chief objection to the United States entering into the league, and I do not minimize its formidable character. Our position in the world has changed greatly since Washington's day. We are one-fifth the distance in speed of transportation from Europe, and one 25th of the distance in speed of communication. We reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the gulf. We own Alaska, and reach to the Arctic ocean. Alaska makes us a neighbor of Russia and her islands a neighbor of Japan. We own the Philippines, under the eaves of Asia. We own the Hawaiian islands, 2000 miles out in the Pacific ocean. We own the Panama canal at the northwestern corner of South America. We own Porto Rico, 1200 miles south-east of Florida, and we have a liability with respect to Cuba that is greater than if we owned her. We are a Pacific power, an Asiatic power, a South American power and a West Indian power, and we are so close to Europe in view of modern methods of war that we are practically her neighbor. We are now entering upon a policy of preparation to defend ourselves against the unjust aggression of any nation. I believe this to be absolutely essential to our country's interest. The league has officially recognized that such preparation is necessary to its program. When we have made this preparation and have the forces of our army and navy adequate to it, we shall be in a position to contribute our share to any force that we may be called upon to furnish in a joint exercise of power by the world to suppress war."

"In the discussions in framing the proposals of the league, the question was asked by one of the committee of another. Would you be willing that your boy, who in his fine young manhood is the apple of your eye, the pride of your heart, should give up his life in a war between Serbia and Austria over an issue in no way concerning his country? The answer was that if America's participation in the league and war would contribute to save such a world disaster as the war we are witnessing, the boy's life could not be offered up in a higher cause."

## DESCRIBES VOYAGE OF CAPTURED BRITISH SHIP TO GERMAN PORT

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—(By wireless to Sayville).—Details of the voyage of the British steamer Yarrowdale, captured by the German commerce raider in the south Atlantic and brought into Swinemuende, were disclosed today by Naval Lieut. Badewitz, commander of the German prize crew which brought her into port, in an interview with a representative of the Overseas News Agency. Reporting the interview the agency says:

"Lieut. Badewitz, who gives the impression of being a true sailor, told the story of his voyage in a modest way, making light of his own part of it. He was asked how he succeeded in bringing the Yarrowdale through the North Atlantic and the blockade into the North sea with a crew of only 16 men and several hundred hostile persons on board. He replied:

"For such an action you need only to exercise coolness and determined, blunt carelessness, especially if you have to deal with Englishmen. In addition, you need to have a handful of smart boys like mine who have their hearts in the right place and revolvers in their pockets. Then you can fetch the devil from his own house."

"Questioned as to how he held his oddly mangled members of the prisoner crews under discipline, Lieut. Badewitz replied:

"The discipline was first rate. Whenever the order to go below was issued, the whole crowd of prisoners hurried to the lower decks, running like hares."

"Lieut. Badewitz said he and the 16 men of his own crew never left the bridge of the Yarrowdale and all preparations were made to sink the ship at a moment's notice without leaving the bridge. All on board, he said, knew that he would have sunk the vessel in event of a mutiny or a revolt."

"The captured captains were very sensible and did much to hold their men in check. The prisoners thought they could count upon touching with a Norwegian port. Among them were six members of the British navy, of whom three belonged to an English armed merchantman on board which they had served as gunners."

"When the Yarrowdale was riding at anchor south of Island Heaven, in the Sound, on account of the fog, one British naval gunner and one civilian jumped overboard to swim ashore but no sooner felt the cold water than they began to cry for help. They were rescued."

"Before the war, Lieut. Badewitz was employed in the merchant service. He lives in Kiel."

## ARMY AVIATORS FLY FROM COLUMBUS TO POST NEAR DOUGLAS

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 23.—Captain Ralph Royce and Lieut. Howard Davidson, aviation corps, stationed at Columbus, N. M., flew to Douglas today, arriving at Camp Harry J. Jones, a mile east of this city, about noon. Each was accompanied by a sergeant mechanic.

Five other planes had intended making the flight, but adverse weather conditions, arising after the first two had started, prevented their coming. They are due to leave Columbus as soon as weather conditions permit flying.

Captain Royce and Lieutenant Davidson were three hours almost to the minute, flying the 143 miles between the two towns. Strong head winds varying from 40 to 50 miles an hour, delayed their trip and many times threatened them with disaster. The entire distance was flown at an altitude of from 1500 to 2000 feet above the earth or about 6000 feet above sea level.

Intense cold prevailed in the high altitudes, and when the aviators arrived here they were almost overcome. Their condition was such that it was impossible for them to be interviewed. The four men were hurriedly taken from the planes and to the camp of the Sixth field artillery where they were attended by Dr. McDaniel.

It is the intention of the two officers and their mechanics to leave here Wednesday morning for Columbus, if possible, or, if not, as soon as weather conditions will permit.

Found a Sure Thing  
I. B. Wixon, Farmers Mills, N. Y., has used Chamberlain's Tablets for years for disorders of the stomach and liver and says, "Chamberlain's Tablets are the best I have ever used." Obtainable everywhere.

## TO DISCUSS FUTURE POLICY OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Whether the United States at the end of the world war is "to continue to limit its efforts, its policy and its readiness to use its military strength in securing the peace of the western hemisphere alone, or of the world," will be discussed at a national conference, if a proposal by the National Civic Federation is carried out.

This announcement was made tonight by Talcott Williams, chairman of the industrial department of the federation, who acted as toastmaster at a banquet which closed the annual meeting of the Federation here. He suggested a standing army of not less than 250,000 and universal training for second line defense of at least six months for boys from 18 to 20 on government reservations principally.

## CHLORIDE NOTES

(From Wednesday's Daily Miner)  
Word was received in Chloride yesterday from F. A. Wright, owner of the Elkhart mine, that he had purchased machinery in San Francisco for a custom mill to be erected on the Elkhart. A crushing plant of 100 tons capacity is already on the ground and the foundations for the mill buildings are already in place. Orders were received to begin unwatering the mine and to prepare it for early production.

A vein of ore that runs 71 percent lead for been found near the collar of the shaft on the New Tennessee ground. The find will not be explored further until the present work of sinking the shaft to 500 feet has been completed.

Leonard Hoffman yesterday secured a lease on the Samoa property and will begin development immediately.

Work has been started on the Diana recently taken over on a bond and lease by Col. Beveridge.



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## PERSONALS

(From Wednesday's Daily Miner.)  
David Scott is a Kingman visitor from Chloride.

J. E. Bacon of Yucca is a late arrival in town.

L. W. Johnson came in from Hackberry yesterday and will be about town for a few days. He reports that he has located a claim in that section which has a wonderful showing of silver and antimony and says he will do considerable work on it in the near future.

A. F. Greve, of Mineral Park, is a

visitotr in Kingman.

F. J. Parker came in from Drake yesterday and spent the night here.

J. L. Lisle is a Kingman visitor from the Thumb Butte section.

Fred D. Brown came in to Kingman yesterday from his property in the southern end of the Wallapai mountains, where he has been at work for the last year. He has a good showing on the properties, having uncovered ore of excellent value. The snowfall in that district, he says, will somewhat hamper work, as it is several feet deep and will probably lay for a month or more.

# THE CERBAT COPPER COMPANY

Owning the Armour and American group of mines in the Mineral Park District.

A 200-foot shaft on this property is now in ore carrying gold, silver and copper in commercial values. This shaft is completely equipped with hoisting facilities.

Two tunnels on this property follow the same vein tapped by the shaft and are within a short distance of the sulphide zone encountered in the shaft. This property is in the heavily mineralized Mineral Park section that has produced the Keystone property, the Holmes Midnight mine, the C. O. D. and the famous Arizona Copper-fields.

## THE CERBAT COPPER COMPANY

Has received permission from the Arizona Corporation Commission to sell stock, with the result that

## S. W. KLASS

Fiscal Agent, is now offering a limited amount of stock in this company at

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THIS MONEY IS BEING RAISED TO FURTHER DEVELOP THIS PROVEN COPPER PROPERTY

Surveyors are now on the ground making a complete survey and topographical map of the property, which, together with pamphlets describing the ground, may be obtained upon application to

## S. W. KLASS

Fiscal Agent Kingman, Ariz.

The Cerbat Copper Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona. The officers are W. W. Lewis, President; C. W. Herndon, vice president, and S. W. Klass, secretary-treasurer.